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一最后采用SQL语句查询在【西3-104】上【数据库】课的
--【女生】中【年龄】超过22岁的【c语言】课的【分数】高于90分的
一【男】老师的工号和手机号。
一 我的查询思路是分两步查询
-- 查询的是C语言的老师名字
use manage
go
 - 查询符合在西3 104上数据库的年龄超过22的女生的学号
select [Student_Basic_Info]. [Student ID] into [dbo]. [IDs] from
[dbo]. [Student_Basic_Info]
--inner join [dbo]. [Score Sheet] on [Student Basic Info]. [Student ID]=[Score Sheet].
 [Student ID]
inner join [dbo]. [Course Schedule] on [Course Schedule]. TeachingClass=[Student Basic Info]. >
 [Class]
inner join [dbo]. [Course_Info] on [Course_Info]. [Course Number] = [Course_Schedule]. [Course >
 Number]
where [Classroom Number]='西 3-104'
and[Course_Info]. [Course Title]='数据库基础与应用'
and [Student_Basic_Info]. [Gender]='女'
and [Student_Basic_Info]. [Age]>=22
一 通过学号查询成绩表中c语言课超过90的女生对应的任课老师的信息
select [Teacher_info]. [Job number], [Teacher_info]. [Phone Number] into [dbo]. [result]
from [dbo]. [Teacher Info]
inner join [dbo]. [Score Sheet] on [Teacher Info]. [Job number] = [Score Sheet]. [Job number]
一通过工号与成绩表建立关系
inner join [dbo]. [IDs] on [IDs]. [Student ID]=[Score_Sheet]. [Student ID]
--通过学号限定为之前查询到的女生学号
inner join [dbo]. [Course_Info] on [Course_Info]. [Course Number]=[Score_Sheet]. [Course
 Number]
where 一以下为要求限定
[Teacher_Info]. [Gender]='男'
and [Course Info]. [Course Title]='C 语言及算法设计'
and [Score Sheet]. [Score]>=90
-- 删除临时表
drop table IDs
select distinct * from [dbo]. [result]
drop table result
```